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#### American Wealth.

The speech of the Hon. ELIHU ROOT at the Cooper Union last night was intellectually at the high level which is reached in all the public utterances of the distinguished Secretary of War. It was a temperate and closely compacted argument and it gave dignity to the canvass.

The presentation of the trust question by Mr. ROOT was marked especially by a lucidity of argument which must tend to dispel the cloud of confusion with which it has been darkened in so many honest minds by unintelligent treatment or by loose thinking. A healthy and logical step in the process of modern industrial development has been denounced as a monstrous departure from the natural order, as a strange, abnormal and malignant growth fatal to society. It makes no difference to the assailants of the trusts that actually there has come with this development larger and more widely diffused prosperity, so that, to use Mr. ROOT's words," the great body of the people in the United States are climbing up above the hard conditions of poverty which have been the rule of the world's life into general comfort and independence to a degree never before known. Nor was this a mere assertion, like the loose talk against the trust development which is heard from the stump. It was justified and fortified by Mr. Root with statistics which cannot be gainsaid.

During the last half century the creation of wealth has proceeded at a rate beyond all precedent in human history The nineteenth century was separated from all centuries preceding by a gulf so broad that with it a new and distinct era in human history began. Science and industries made a new world and the modern era was ushered in. But it is only in the last half century that these discoveries have been made to yield for mankind benefits which will come in even greater fulness through the very methods of industrial development against which demagogical assault is now so vainly made.

In 1850 the total number of wage earners employed in manufactures in the United States was 957,000; in 1900 it was 5,316,000. This vast increase in the volume of human labor took place though meanwhile the aggregate horse power driving the machinery it directed or supplanted had been multiplied until it was equivalent in producing capacity to the labor of 113,000,000 men working every day in the year. Moreover, while the number of workmen increased only about five times in the fifty years, the amount paid them in wages increased about ten times; that is, wages doubled during the period.

How about the capital in manufactures, only by the investment and combination of which could the discoveries and inventions have been utilized for the general benefit? Capital received in 1900 less than one-third of the return it had received in 1850; and this process is still going on. "Capital's proportionate share of the new wealth is constantly diminishing, and labor's proportionate share of it is constantly increasing." The wages of one man's labor in manufacture is to-day equal to the profit of six times as much money employed in manufacture as it was equal to in 1850. While the profits of labor have increased thus greatly, the cost of food and clothing has diminished, as Mr. Root proved specifically by comparisons of price lists at the two periods.

"The rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer," cry the dema-The diffusion of wealth," says Mr. Root, cite coal, concern people outside of the "Is outstripping its concentration." Actually, there has never been a time wealth and of material comfort was so in Pennsylvania has been treated by the great as it is now. Doubtless, the or- public officials in a manner so different ganizers of the Sugar Trust and of the from that adopted by the officials inter-Standard Oil Company made a great ested in the Pennsylvania strike that it deal of money for themselves, but they is worth describing. also made a great deal of money for the the people.

counts in the United States numbered him the threat was made that, unless 6.358,723, with an aggregate value of the strike was settled, the company deposits of \$2,507,094,000. In 1901 there | " should not do business; " and this with | pairry 15 he despises. Forty-seven would were 5,739,657 separate farms, averaging an open suggestion that LOCKMAN and Le unwieldy. He is too great to believe over 146 acres to a farm, or a little more his men would stop at nothing to the e's luck in odd numbers and wants than one farm to every nine persons of accomplish their purpose. After his visit all his even. Whatever happens, we canour rural population. All of these farms to the superintendent, LOCKMAN called except about 14 per cent. were worked at the office of the Mayor, where the by their owners, and the value of the acting Mayor, Mr. McRACKEN, was prefarm property was over twenty billion siding. The Times-Democrat, a strong dollars. That is, "there are owned by supporter of the Pennsylvania miners, the plain working people almost an thus reports the interview: average of a farm or a bank account for every family in the United States." When LOCKMAN, with all the feeling he could bring to tion in the salon," says our learned Cook and where in the whole history of man- bear upon the subject. 'But we will not stand for county friend," is conducted entirely in the kind has there been the like?

A very strong point was made by Mr. ROOT in saying that this steady increase in the earnings of American labor has vast volume of the 17,249,377 immigrants to settle this strike." average of earnings.

merican can look with pride and hope- his sense of duty. ess. It is true that a few may have

ganizing the means and methods of utilizing the discoveries and inventions of modern life, but by their skill and their courage in devising them and risking their money on them they have brought to the whole people a profit beside the aggregate of which their private gains are made to seem petty. The wealth of the richest men beside the aggregate of wealth of the farmers, the savings-bank depositors and the are massed together do they seem great and only because the returns of labor

are scattered do they seem small. It is this industrial system, brought to a perfection so conclusively demonstrated in a diffusion of wealth and comfort unprecedented in the history of mankind that Americans are called upon by mad demagogy to tear to pieces | rel and that entertained and acted upon and destroy!

#### A Church Congress on the Liquor Traffle.

The Society of Friends has invited, tian bodies" in the United States to send | nance to lawlessness. delegates to a conference on the " liquor traffic." The proposed conference is to begin in Washington the second Wednes- | Certainly all trades-unionists desiring to day in March, 1908. 'The " call " of the | disprove the charge that they are foes of Friends breathes that gentle and modest | the law should support Mr. McRacken. piety which endears them even to those who have the least sympathy with their tenets. " We issue this invitation with a humble realization of the smallness of our body as compared with many others, but we do it under a deep sense that this duty has been laid upon us." The " call " recites that there is a want of cooperation in practical effort among Christians to oppose the evils of the "liquor traffic." How can Christians exert a united influence in the matter? The Friends admit their inability to answer the question, but they are confident that " by united inquiry and a prayerful seeking for divine enlightenment, with a willingness to approach the subject with an open mind, the united Church may find a way by which we can serve the cause of CHRIST and the good of mankind in seeking the ultimate elimination of this stupendous

Is there any reason to believe that such a union of Christian forces can be made? How can the sharp division between those who would regulate and ameliorate and those who seek to destroy the sale of liquor be removed? One party would improve the saloons. The other party would sweep them all away. How are the radicals and the moderates to be brought to the support of any definite and practical proposition?

The difficulties in the way seem insuperable, but if the mild Quaker mode expression could be more generally adopted there would be at least an end of the somewhat petulant criticism of one another which too often sets rival schools of temperance reformers by the ears Passion, excess, exaggeration, physiologically false doctrines in regard to the effect of alcohol, cannot serve, indeed positively injure, the natural growth of temperance. That growth now and for some years past actually observable. is largely due to common sense, to improved habits of living, to the spread of athletic exercises, to a public opinion which regards drunkenness with disgust instead of toleration, and perhaps most of all to a perception of self-interest and the manœuvres are ended, and Admiral the knowledge that in this complex and Dewey's fleet resolves itself into its many-machined age even the soberest component squadrons, each Rear Admiral head has enough to do to keep itself will haul down the white or red flag of clear. Sobriety is become self-defence. his juniority as soon as he gets out of The practical argument, the lower argussight of his seniors, and fly the blue flag ment, if you will, is becoming more effect with two stars again; and the Admirals tive, perhaps, than the higher moral and of the Blue. White and Red will again religious reasons.

But a temperance conference of the Churches would be interesting for the opinions which it would elicit, whether or not an agreement upon a policy could be had or not. The three years and a half before the meeting will be by no means too long for the preliminary discussions and proposals, and a conference called by the Friends ought to be irenic in its deliberations.

How It Was Done in New Orleans. State of Louisiana. Yet a strike there

The strike by the employees of the telepublic generally. As Mr. Root put it, phone company is now of some months' Our aim is, purely, to present to a rawe are getting sugar now for less than standing. An injunction against rioting tional and impartial public the facts of it cost to make it before the Sugar Trust | was issued so long ago as Aug. 16, was formed," and "the poorest Ameriand there was an attempt at murder can farmer is lighting his little house so late as Oct. 21. Recently, Vice-Presithan palaces were lighted a century ago." Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, ar-The great profit has gone to the mass of rived at New Orleans, and the superintendent of the telephone company makes In 1901 the separate savings-bank ac- affidavit that during LOCKMAN'S visit to

"'I am disgusted utterly disgusted." to arbitration. We insist on that. I am trying to the conductors have their hands full. hold my men in line, sald LOCKMAN, with a menaeing glance at the acting Mayor, 'but I want to say to you right now that if this thing continues I shall the sentence imposed vesterday by Judge gone on in spite of the drawback of not be responsible for consequences. You no Kellogg, in Yonkers, upon Chauffeur Raya great and continual addition to our doubt know what that means, Mr. Mayor: and I. MOND, who was found guilty of causing the population through immigration. As the therefore, come to say to you that we look to you smash-up in that city last Sunday between

since 1850 was of people from other Acting Mayor McRacken of New Orcountries, poor and, in most part, of the leans, however, was not Governor STONE MOND's machine twice crossed the track lowest earning capacity, their coming of Pennsylvania; nor did any howl for has tended, of course, to keep down the arbitration and for a "settlement" of the strike, so that every one might have automobile was about to cross the track These are facts upon which every coal-we mean telephone service-shake when it was struck. NACLE's statement was

obtained riches for themselves by or- RACKEN, after Mr. LOCKMAN'S outburst was over. "The matter of which you speak," continued he, "lies between the telephone company of this city and its own employees. I have nothing whatever to do with their differences. I trust that they may soon be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. But my duty is clearly to protect life and property, to prevent violence and to enforce the law. And right here I want to say to you, Mr. LOCKMAN, that, wage earners is trifling. As Mr. Root if this lawlessness continues, I shall says, only because the returns of capital hold you personally responsible. It is absurd and an insult to my intelligence to say to me that you know nothing of what is going on, and that you are not in sympathy with it."

There is certainly an impressive and instructive difference between Acting Mayor McRacken's conception of official duty in connection with a labor quarby Governor STONE. Mr. MCRACKEN, upon meeting the MITCHELL of New Orleans, upheld the law by refusing to tolerate its violation. STONE betraved it to the MITCHELL of Pennsylvania by from Indianapolis, "the various Chris- dickering with and lending his counte-

Let us hope that the McRacken policy will not in this instance meet with defeat

### A Study in Sea Flags.

The gathering of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European squadrons of our navy at Culebra Island for the winter fleet manœuvres will bring together more flag officers than we have had in company for many years, and will revive for a time those once famous and mysterious ranks of "Admiral of the Red," "Admiral of the White" and "Admiral of the Blue," which a hundred years ago or so were held by noted English sea commanders. We never had them in our navy, though the present division of our Rear Admirals' list into a senior and a junior section reproduces, except in name, the English grades of Admirals of the Red, the White and the Blue. Those brilliant titles simply divided each of the three ranks of Admirals of the British Navy into three grades, making nine in all, just as we have now three grades, though only two ranks, of flag officers: Admiral and Rear Admiral.

In our navy we have changed the precedence of the colors, so that a senior flies a blue flag, his next in rank a red one, and the junior a white flag, each with the two stars of his rank. At Culebra we shall have Admiral DEWEY flying the four-starred blue flag of a full Admiral: Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding in chief the North Atlantic squadron, flying the blue flag of the senior Rear Admiral, with its two white stars: Rear Admiral SUMNER, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, who will fly a red flag with two white stars: Rear Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European squadron, whose flag will be white with blue stars, and Rear Admiral Cognian, commanding the West Indian division of the North Atlantic squadron, who will fly a white flag also, but at the mizzenmast of his ship if it has three masts, to show his rank as " baby Admiral."

These flags will be flown only when all the Admirals are together. When become matters of history.

#### The Mystery of the Strike-One Alleged Reason for It Eliminated.

" Mitchell Day " had an interesting significance, apart from questions as to the miners' obligations to work under the agreement governing their return or the effect of their idleness on a public needing coal. Stopping work for a day's holiday at the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages proves conclusively that the reason assigned The city of New Orleans is not so big for the strike by Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, as the State of Pennsylvania, nor does namely, that it was to exact from their gogues of the stump and the newspaper. | the telephone business in it, like anthra- employers "living wages," was humbug, pure and simple.

Such a cheerful payment of a great sum conducted on the part of the strikers of money, for that is what it amounted in human history when the diffusion of precisely as the strike was conducted to, for a day's holiday effectually disposes of complaint that the miners were oppressed in the matter of wages.

THE SUN is not criticising the miners for taking a day off, even though they cost the public a very large amount of money through maintaining the price of coal. a much distorted situation.

Who can help liking the Hon, JAMES to-night, at trifling cost, more brilliantly | dent LOCKMAN, of the International | MADISON GRIGGS of Georgia and the Demoeratic Congress Campaign Committee? To the fine fervor of the poet James adds the exactness of the mathematician. "I have no doubt of a Democratic House by from 16 to 6 majority." So estimates this poetmathematician. He won't have any majority less than 16 or more than 46. A not cease to venerate Figurin' JIM; and we give only to rebuke the ribald verse;

" Garage?

Un theatre comme a Paris est etablis a Chicago. The deuce it is! And what language " est ctablis " in the theatre? " Conversat. Our differences must and shall be submitted language of the Parisian." We are afraid

"Six months in the penitentiary!" was an automobile and a trolley car.

Motorman Nagle testified that Rayimmediately in front of his car and once dashed onto the track and storped short roll and for a "settlement" of he strike, so that every one might have only a few feet ahead of it, and that the strange still, the plant gets red in the face automobile was about to cross the track when it was struck. Nagle's statement was corroborated by two passengers. Raymond, "Have you finished?" said Mr. Mc
"Have you finished?" said Mr. Mc-

crossed the track, and explained that he had done so to avoid upsetting his vehicle, which he said he would have done had he

followed strictly the course of the road. We cannot feel that this punishment wholly just, but it can scarcely fail to arouse in other chauffeurs a most wholesome sense of their responsibility.

## MOTHERS CLOSE THEIR CONGRESS Passing Up an Anti-Polygamy Resolution

Who Sald There Was a Row About It? The New York State Assembly of Mothers ended its convention last night in the Board of Education Building by passing resolutions of thanks to all concerned. One resolution that had been talked of was not presented. It was one suggested by Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, chairman of the Press Committee, and called for a Federal amendment prohibiting polygamy. It was vetoed between sessions

Mrs. Martin, who is one of the few chairnen of committees who was not reëlected n Wednesday, notified several members of the assembly before the evening session that she would introduce the resolution. Some favored it. Others didn't and, according to a mother who said she knew all about it. Mrs. Mears, president of the assembly, and Mrs. Hastings and Miss Rayner, both of whom are officers, expressed themselves against it.

Mrs. Mears finally discovered that the Board of Education had a rule forbidding political or religious discussions in its hall, and for that reason the resolution was bandoned, much to the disgust of Mrs

Shortly after the evening session began some one called up The Sun on the tele-

"I'm chairman of a committee of the State Assembly of Mothers," she said. "I believe you understand that there has been a row about a polygamy resolution in the conference. I want to say that every one was in favor of it, but it couldn't be passed because a rule of the Board of Education prohibits religious or political discussion in the hall. And I don't see what right you have to print anything that didn't take place in the conference, anyway." Then he rang off.

At the evening session Robert Hunter ad worker of the University Settlement spoke on "Child Labor" and Charities Comsioner Homer Folks read a paper or missioner Honer Folks read a paper on "Municipal and State Care of Dependent Children." He spoke at some length on the "farming out" of young children to responsible families and said that his experience had shown him that foundlings not unpromising and hopeless also said that charity organizations had the most trouble to find the really deserving. The undeserving were those who most frequently applied for aid. He asked the mothers to watch out for deserving cases and report them to the proper officers. The afternoon was spent on hearing papers on the training of children. on hearing

## ELLA WHEELER WILCOX DE-FENDS HERSELF.

#### A Card Concerning Mr. John A. Joyce's Claim to Two Poems.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A kindhearted old couple not long ago adopted a whole orphan asylum of twenty-two children. In Washington lives a man who might be lassed with that amiable couple, since he herally adopts the poems of others and nakes them his own.

I have in my possession the autograph opy of a letter written by John A. Joyce relative to the verses "A Dollar or Two. which appears in his "Complete Poems," Mr. A. C. Quisenberry of Hyatsville, Md.

recently wrote to Mr. Joyce asking him when and where he composed "A Dollar or Two. I have Mr. Joyce's reply in his own penmanship in my possession. Following is a copy: "A DOLLAR OR TWO."

In the spring of 1857, at Mount Sterling, Ky., when a schoolboy, I saw a verse in the Louisville . edited by the late George D. Prentice, satirizing the lawyers and preachers as to their work in the interest of the human race, when, in fact, they were working for the "a'mighty" dollar! On that itched on the other verses, as you see them now

for the past forty ave years were suggested by some thought I found in classical Greek or Latin books, and the Bible and Shakespeare have been to me a great source of objective matter, while my own soul sprung the subjective ideal lunatic impulse, running into rhythmic harmony. There is nothing new under the sun in literature

or art, but the style is our own, and the manner in which we put points of poetic fancy is about all the seeming "originality" we can truthfully claim! I never read a book, or was impressed in travel, by variety or great objects, that I did not grab some knowledge and make it my own, dressing the Brain Baby in clothes of my fancy, cut and style! Yours, JOHN A. JOYCE. 226 MARYLAND AV., N. E., Washington, D. C.,

Mr. Joyce says in his book that he was born

in Ireland in 1812. In 1857 he was therefore 15 years old. But Mr. Joyce has not explained how the first we verses of this poem came to appear in two verses of this book came to appear in "Butler's Common School Speaker" (signed "Anonymous ), published by Morton & Gris-wold in 1855, two years before Mr. Joyce says he wrote them, and when he was only 13 years old. I have a copy of this book in my posses-

A correspondent in the South writes me that he is confident the poem was old at the time it appeared in "Butler's Common School

time it appeared in Butler's Common School
Speaker
In 1883 John A Joyce published a book
called "A Checkered Life," containing his own
life-story and twenty-three poems, presumably his entire collection.

My poem 'Solitude, written the same year
and published in The Sun, February, 1883,
does not appear in the collection, neither
does the poem "A bollar or Two."

Both are included in Mr. Joyce's book
called "Complete Poems." published in 1895,
Mr. Joyce ignores my offer of \$5,000, to be
given to charity in his name, when he will
produce an authentic copy of any unmutilated
periodical containing Solitude prior to its
appearance in The Sun over my maiden
name of Ella Wheeler.

He who runs may read! and the human
literary orphan asylum may hereafter consider himself absolutely immune from further
notice from Ella Wheeler Willow.

New York, Octob r. 1902.

The Attack on the Militia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is of course, too late to prevent the miners (thanks to our President) from scoring the greatest victory which the party of disorder has ever secured over the American people. But one thing may possibly be do The unionists are striving with might and main (as some years ago in Missouri) to cripply the militia. The Secretary of the Navy has just declared in one of his cam-paign speeches that, even if it were constitutional, he would not have vished to have Federal soldiers employed to quell the violence of strikers and protect laborers. If the people can be aroused to see what un on ism, as its leaders persist in making it, means t is still possible that ordinary, comm people, some seventy-five millions of them, may have some chance against two millions of organized agitators. JUNIUS.

From the London Express Man has not a monopoly of coughing. Be fore there was a vertebrate on the earth, while man was in process of evolution through the vegetable world. E ala tussiens that is what botanists call him, while we know him what betanists call him, while we know him as "the coughing bean"—coughed, and blew dust out of his lungs. Recently botanists have been giving special attention to this bean, and tell interesting things about it. It is a native of warm and moist tropical countries, and objects most empantically to dust. When dust settles on the branching pores in the leaves of the plant and chokes them a gas accumulates inside, and when it gains sufficient pressure there comes an explosion with a sound exactly like coughing and the dust is blown from its lodgment. And, more strange still, the plant gets red in the face through the first

11,300,081 HORSE POWER. Took That Amount to Carry on Our Various Industries in 1900.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 - The motive power used in the manufacturing establishments of the United States in 1900, according to a census report, aggregated 11,300,081 horse power, as compared with 5,954,655 horse power in 1890, 3,410,837 horse power in 1880 and 2,3 6,142 in 1870. Of the total power used in manufactures during the census year, steam engines furnished 8.742,416 horse power, or 77.4 per cent. of the aggregate; water wheels supplied 1,727,258 horse power, or 15.33 per cent; electric motors, 311,016 horse power, or 2.7 per cent.; gas and gasolene engines, 143,850 horse power, or 1.3 per cent, and other forms of mechanical power 54,490 horse power, or five-tenths of 1 per cent. Rented power was used to the extent of 321,951 horse power, or 2.8 per cent. of the power was electric and 137,369 horse power

was from other sources of energy. The statistics in the report relate to manufacturing operations only and do not include any portion of the vast amount of power used yearly for other purposes. During 1900 over 1,200 electric railway lines were in operation in the United States, and the total capacity of their power plants exceeded 1,000,000 horse power. There are over 3,300 central stations for the distribu tion of electric current for lighting and power purposes, and the total amount of steam power used to generate it is estimated to be more than 1,500,000 horse power. One company alone in New Yerk city operates several central stations aggregating nearly 250,000 horse power, while the isolated electrical plants in that city represented over 100,000 horse power represented over 100,000 horse power.

represented over 100,000 horse power The modern office building, often housing a population equal to that of a small town, is almost wholly a creation of the last ten years, and the power required these great structures forms a large item when the number of these buildings i the United States is taken into consideraion, as about 1,000 horse power is required to operate the lighting plant, elevators, pumps, compressors and ventilators in a sixteen-story modern building containing 560 offices

New York heads the list of States in the New York heads the list of States in the use of water power, having 368,456 horse power derived from this source in 1900, against 233,795 in 1890, an increase of 134,661 horse power, or 57.6 per cent., directly traceable to the great expansion of the wood-pulp industry in that State.

The most notable phase of the application of power to industrial uses has however, been in the use of the electric current for

been in the use of the electric current for the transmission and subdivision of power. No statistics that would indicate growth are available for New York State, but in New York city the Edison company re-ported for 1901 a total of 50,633 horse power of motors connected to its circuits, showing a motor capacity in 1900-1901 more than thirty times as great as in 1890, considering only the figures of one company. A corresponding increase is observable in most of the other large cities in the Union.

#### DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED. The President Saves Solomon Hotona, a Chectaw Indian, From the Gallows.

Washington, Oct. 30.—President Roose velt to-day commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed on Solomon Hotona, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, who was convicted of murder in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas several years ago. Hotona's case was reviewed by several courts and the execution of the sentence accordingly delayed. The case was recently taken up by the Department of Justice upon a petition for pardon.

The Department finds that Hotona is a well-educated man, that he has been a lawyer, a Judge and a Presbyterian minister. He was at times addicted to drink and at these times was unruly. He believed in witches and when he lost several of his children by death within a short time he consequent. time he conceived the idea that responsible for his children's death. committed several murders, seemingly as

Attorney-General Knox, in reviewing the case, finds that the Indian acted under the influence of liquor and of his belief in witchcraft, and that these factors served to cause a temporary relapse into barism. Otherwise Hotona had lec upright and useful life. The Atto General recommended to-day that The Attorneysentence of death be commuted and the President acted favorably upon the recommendation.

#### KING OSCAR'S DECISION. It Is Against the United States and England In the Samoan Claims Cases. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The State De-

partment received by mail to-day from United States Minister Thomas at Stockholm the text of the decision of King Oscar of Sweden in the Samoan claims cases, of which he was the sole arbitrator. As already made known, the decision is adverse to the contention of the United States and England, that their warships had the right to bombard Samoan towns in the

#### THE ARMY CANTEEN. Adjutant-General Corbin Will Strongly

Recommend Its Re-establishment. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. The annual report of Adjutant-General Corbin, to be made preparation of his annual report, but view of the almost unanimous opinion army officers in favor of the canteen, he believes he should call the attention of Congress to the question with a view to having that body pass such legislation as is necessary to again permit the regulation of such sales by the War Department.

# MONITOR WYOMING'S TRIAL. She Falled to Make the Required Speed in a

Moderate Sea. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.- The following telegram in regard to the monitor Wyoming's official trial was received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. F. W. Dickens, president of the trial board at San Francisco:

"Two hours full speed trial of Wyoming in open sea a success. Fully completed to-day [29 h]. Mean revolutions for hours, 201.3; corresponding speed, 11.8 knots. General behavior in moderate sea and

FAILURE OF CUBAN TREATY. Officers of the War Department Say It's

the Fault of the State Department. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The failure of the State Department to secure the adoption by Cuba of a new tariff treaty is being criticised by offic rs of the to the plan for a treaty laid before the State Department by Secretary Root. It is declared that had Secretary Root's scheme been followed by Secretary Hay there would have been no trouble whatever in securing the approval of Cuba to it, and that the Cuban Congress would have agreed to the tariff schedule as arranged by Gen. Tasker M. Bliss, which did not effect a reduction in the Cuban revenues, but, on the contrary, provided for an increase

Soon after the withdrawal of the American Government from Cuba, and at the time total. Of this rented power 183,682 horse | President Roosevelt was urging upon Congress the adoption of a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba, Gen. Bliss was directed by Secretary Root to prepare a tariff sched-ule which should be satisfactory to both the United States and Cuba. This schedule was prepared with little delay and transmitted to the State Department for presentation to the Cuban Government. In preparing the new tariff Gen. Bliss and Secretary Root used as a bisis the tariff which was in operation in Cuba and which had been put into effect by Gen. Bliss, who was thoroughly familiar with the revenue it pro-duced. His scheme was that this tariff should remain as it was for imports from the United States, while a higher rate of duty should be imposed on imports from other countries.

It was the opinion of Gen. Leonard Wood, then Military Governor of the island, and Gen. Bliss that Cuba could not afford to make a reduction in the tariff then in operation as it would lessen Cuban revenues. ut what could be done was to increase th duty on goods coming from countries other than the United States. In their opinion Cuba was willing to accept such a tarif

The State Department, however, did not follow this scheme, but drafted a new tariff, retaining the existing tariff upon goods from foreign countries and making reductions in favor of the United States. The Cuban officials say that this will not produce sufficient revenue and have, largely on that ground, rejected it. In the opinion of officers of the War Department this was to have been expected, and should the ariff schedule as prepared by Gen. Bliss be offered to Cuba they believe it will be

#### JONES SWALLOWS RAINBOWS. Says Coler Will Win Because the "Best

Posted" Men in New York Told Him So. Washington, Oct. 30. Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, predicts that Coler will be elected Governor of New York. The Senator called on President Roosevelt to-day and he uttered his pre-

diction to the reporters at the White House. "The best posted men in New York, the men who ought to know," he said. "told me without the slightest evidence of doubt in their talk that the Democrats will carry New York, and all Democrats feel it and are confident of the outcome. Undoubtedly Democrats are getting together everywhere. The tariff and the trust are bringing them together and healing old differences."

Then, Mr. Jones, who had just come from the President's office, concluded as follows:

"There is a pretty general feeling that the President is opposed to all these things that the Democratic party advocates. This will help the Republicans. The general belief in the rectitude, sincerity and courage of President Roosevelt is aiding the Republicans much more than they will ever know

### MOUNTS FOR SIX-INCH GUNS. Secretary Root Approves the Use of Disappearing Carriages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Roof has approved the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications that guns of 6-inch caliber be mounted on lisappearing carriages of the Buffingto Crozier type. The favorable report of the board of officers that conducted a series led an of tests with the disappearing carriage was transmitted to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for its action and at a recent meeting considered. This report recommended the disappearing carriage for all calibers above 6-inch, but when the subject was discussed by the members of the fortification board a number of arguments were advanced in favor of arguments were advanced in favor of mounting 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages, and a recommendation to that effect was adopted. It suggested, however, hat no guns of a smaller caliber be mounted on carriages of the disappearing type.

#### CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES, Gov. Taft Says That Twenty Provinces Are Practically Free From the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-In a cable repeived to-day Gov. Taft says that the uprising of 1900 to suppress the rebels. Germany was the other party to the arbitration. Her ships did not endeavor to assist the United States and England, and King Oscar holds that she is therefore not liable for payment of a share of the danishing of the cholera. Only five provinces are now practically affected—the provinces liable for payment of a share of the damages.

Acting Secretary of State Adee said to-day that the decision was preliminary to an award to be made by King Oscar fixing the amount of damages to be paid by the United States and England. He declined to make public the text of the decision on the ground that King Oscar had not authorized its publication, and probably intended that the decision should be withheld until the award had also been rendered.

free from the cholera. Only five provinces are how seriously affected—the provinces of liolio, Occidental Negros, Capiz, Samar and Misamis. The percentage of mortality, which in the beginning reached to per cent., has been greatly reduced and is now generally below 50 per cent.

The Commissioner of Public Health for the archipelago says that Cebu has already been declared a clean port, and that Manila will be so declared on Nov. 1.

# Steering by a Star Compass.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. One of the most important and far-reaching inventions to the maritime world ever recorded has been patented by Capt. Robert T Lawless of the steamship Australia of the public shortly, contains a strong recommendation for the reestablishment of the army canteen. Special attention is called to the reports of general officers of the army showing the effect of the present system on the health and morals of the soldiers. These reports all indicate an increased number of desertions, and more men were tried for drunkenness in the absence of the canteen than when it was in existence Believing that the evil of drunkenness can be lessened by the sale of beer and light wines in the post exchange, Gen. Corbin urges the reestablishment of the canteen.

Secretary Root has not yet begun the preparation of his annual report, but in mono or plantes as well as the fixed stars." public shortly, contains a strong recommen- | Oceanic Steamship Company. The Lawless moon or plantes as well as the fixed stars "

#### Good Fuel From the Botttom of a Pond. From the Hartford Courant

CHESTER, Oct. 29 - When watrous Pond was cleaned out to improve the water for amily use the muck to the depth of several feet was piled on the adjoining lots. It was composed of decayed pond hily leaves and composed of decayed pond his leaves and roots almost entirely. It has slowly dried out and proves to be first quality peat and there are 1,000 or more cords of it. A piece of this peat the size of an egg saturated with two tablespoonfuls of kerosene oil burned with a good blaze for ten minutes and for ten minutes longer a red hot mass remained until nothing but ashes was left. These ashes are a good polish for silver, brass or copper articles. At the ruling price of kerosene a fire sufficient for boiling a teakettle could be had for I cent for the oil, the cost of the pent being almost nothing, a five-cent fire would cook as ordinary meal, while as a kindling for the starting of green or opartly seas and wood this peat is far ahead of charcoal

# Her Coffee Characterized.

From the Philadelphia Record. "This coff is," remarked the boarder, "is like the guildry of mercy So?" quiesed the landlady, with a show of interest "Yes; it's not strained."

# . HUNTER JURY DISAGREES.

Justice Gaynor's Severe Remarks Remands the Half-Breed.

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Jerry Hunter, the half-breed Indian who shot a dozen or more men at North Beach on the evening of Labor Day, again reaped the benefit of a divided jury yesterday in War Department, who are informed as the Supreme Court, Long Island City. This was the second time on trials on different indictments that a jury refused to agree.

This time Justice Gaynor said: "It was a disgrace to the county of Queens that a man like McKenna was shot down in cold blood and it is a still further disgrace that twelve intelligent men should consider this case for hours and then fail to agree. You are discharged. The prisoner is remanded to the custody of the Sheriff

without bail." Hunter this time was tried for shooting Police Officer McKenna, McKenna's eyes were both blinded totally by Hunter's shots. The policeman made a pathetic picture on the stand

The jury was out several hours. It returned to court once and reported itslef unable to agree. Justice Gavnor sent it back, but it returned an hour later and said that it was utterly impossible that it was interly impossible to agree, it is reported that when the first ballot was taken the jury was evenly divided. The second ballot showed the same result. The third showed eight for acquittal, and from then until the end the vote stood at those figures.

Hunter will now go to trial at the Decem-Hunter will now go to trial at the become ber term before Justice Wilmot M. Smith. His plea was self-defence and justification. He claimed that Thorp, whom he shot first, and another man had been frightening his horses and that he shot toward but not at them, and hitting them was a mistake. Then McKenna came to arrest him, was loud and threatening in his manner, made as if to strike him and actually fired two shots. McKenna admitted firing one shot into the air, when Hunter was running from

## LAWYER ATTACKS COMSTOCK.

## Mrs. Craddock's Attorney Wants Him to Produce Compl ants in Her Case.

E. W. Chamberlain, attorney for Mrs. Ida Craddock, who killed herself on the eve of her sentence for sending immoral books through the mai's, has addressed a letter to Welcome G. Hitchcock, the president, and to the members of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. In his letter he

In a letter written by Mr. Comstock to Mrs. Craddock, June 31, 1902, he says: "The complaints that have been sent to this office by mothers who have been to your lectures describe them as gross and very improper for young people.

The New York EVENING SUN of 17th instreports Mr. Comstock as saying: "About this time a prominent business man came to me and complained that his daughter, a girl of 16, and her triend, a girl of the same age, had been accosted by the Craddock woman. She gave the two girls copies of her books."

But on the alleged trial of Mrs. Craddock

But on the alleged trial of Mrs. Craddock the story was that the janitress of the building was horrifed to find that Mrs. Craddock's books had been given to her daughter. Now it so happens that there is neither janitrenor janitress in that building. Your society certainly owes it to the people to whom you appeal for funds to see to it that the allegations be either substantiated or refuted, in which latter case it would be consistent with your pretensions to discontinue the employment of Mr. Comstock, and I propose that you require Mr Comstock to produce before a committee of seven citizens, of whom I will name three, you three and they the seventh: First, the mothers who were so shocked by Mrs. Craddock's grossness; second, the "prominent business man." We will omit the janitress, unless Mr. Comstock should care to produce some woman to act the part. ome woman to act the part

#### CHADWICK NECKLACE FREE. Jewels She Took Abroad With Her Just as She Sald at First.

Collector Stranahan has ordered the release of the diamond and ruby necklace, valued at \$10,000, belonging to Mrs. C. S. Chadwick of Cleveland, Ohio, which was delivered over to the customs authorities about three weeks ago pending their ascertaining whether the jewels had been merely returned to this country after having been taken abroad or whether they had been bought abroad. Mrs. Chadwick declared the lewels and said they had been reset abroad but had orignally been taken by her from America A number of affidavits were placed in the Collector's hands coming from friends of hers, which in the opinion of the Collector proved conclusively tha she had the jewels before she left for Europe

she had the jewels before she left for Europe, and, in fact, that they had been in her possession a good many years.

It was reported around the Custom House yesterday that Mrs. Chadwick was known as an enthusiastic collector of jewels and that she has been accustomed to attend auction sales and hunt around in jewelry shops for additions to her collec-tion. This, it was said, had come to the knowledge of a special officer of the Treasvery Department, who has been pretty zealous on some other occasions. He is reported to have forced his way into her room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, while she in order to demand the necklace

#### MISS BIGGAR KEEPS ALOOF. Did Not Surrender Herself Yesterday as It Was Sald She Would.

from her.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 30.-Laura Biggar did not come here and surrender herself to-day, as New York advices stated she would. Prosecutor Foster, when asked about the matter, said: "I do not expect the woman to surrender I hardly think she will come here unless she is prepared to give bail." The prosecutor was informed by tele-

phone by Miss Biggar's New York counse that she would surrender, but she evidently changed her mind. The Grand Jury is still in session, and it has not been officially announced whether indictments have been found or not, although it is rumored to-night that indictments have been found A new attorney for Dr. Hendricks has appeared in the case. Senator Gebhardt of Jersey City was here vesterday and had an interview with the doctor, who is still in jail

#### ARBITERS ON THE WAR GAME. Commissioners Meet to Decide Whether the Army or the Navy Won.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 30. - The board of arbiters appointed by the Navy and War departments to receive the reports of the umpires and observers in the recent joint war manoguvres, met at the Naval War College to-day when the work of reading the reports was begun. The board orone reports was begun. The board or-ganized with Rear Admiral Stephen B Laice, U. S. N., as chairman, and Lieut Victor Blue, U. S. N., as recorder. The other members of the board are Rear Ad-miral P. H. Cooper, Capt. H. T. Swinburne, U. S. N., and Gen. Bliss and Col. Storer, U. S. A.

It will be several days before the Board will be able to reach a decision and for-ward its report to Washington.

# Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The colliers Saturn and Pompey have arrived at Cavité, the gunboat Bancroft at Hampton Roads the gunboat Bancroft at Hampton Roads, the gunboat Nashville at Gioraltar, the gunboat Wilmington at Shanghai and the collier Ajax at Colombo. The gunboat Wasp has sailed from Key West for Pensacola, the collier Hannibal from Baltimore for Lynn Haven Bay, the training ship Prairie from Annapolis for Hampton Roads, and the cruiser Detroit from Boston for New York. for New York.

# The Lost Car.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOW to Why the amputation of the fifth car from its local trains on the Ninth avenue branch of the Manhattan Railway during the rush hours?

QUARTON. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.